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The Republican Leader.

Mr. BLAINE's text book has passed beyong the stage of a few suggestive letter to Mr. FRYE. The BLAINE programme of tariff reform was formally presented by its author at Waterville on Friday, as a feature of the Maine canvaes which closes on Beptember 8. If any one thinks that it involves a less direct contradiction than the BLAINE platform of 1888, to the theory upon which Mr. CLEVELAND settled himself, ignorantly perhaps, but vaingloriously and disastrously or that there is not involved in each the ame degree of political success or failure, is is because he understands neither Mr. SEATHE DOT Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bhains approaches the tariff as an wowed and convinced friend and believer in otection. He looks on the American system with the eyes of a friend instead of an my. He does not introduce his scheme of reform with an essay upon the abstract impregnability of the free trade argument. No one will say of him as Senator VEST said of Cheverand, that he has "challenged the tested industries to the death." He does not threaten the entire industrial system of the United States with ruin or revolution. He does not, like the free trade statesman, hold up the enormous number of those connected with the protected industries as robbers or partakers of the spoils. He commits no such insane outrage as that on the history of his country and of every public man who has ever served it in any particularly distinguished capacity. He knows that the system of protection as established and preserved in the United States from their beginning possesses whatever degree of elasticity the national development may require. He is a statesman not only capable of comprehending the broadest uses of a protective tariff, but of fixing the time for readjustment and of seizing upon it for action with the assurance and confidence of a genuine party leader.

But the contest between Brane and REED-MCKINLEY has far more in it than a dispute over the sugar schedule. It is also for the prestige of supremacy in the Republican party.

Some Pessible Effects of Mr. Blaine's Proposal.

Since Mr. BLAINE pointed out that we have the power to force reciprocity upon the most considerable Spanish American countries, and suggested the machinery by which the programme could be carried out, a majority of the Republican Senators have adopted his views. The Republican mem bers of the Finance Committee have now agreed on an amendment to the Tariff bill. providing that the President shall, in his discretion, suspend the exemptions from duty of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides in the case of the countries producing those articles, whenever such countries shall refuse to admit, free of duty, the agricultural and manufactured products of the United States. Let us see what might be the effect of such a measure on our trade with Brazil, the Argentine Con'ederation, and the Spanish Antilles. In estimating the leverage which the proposed law would give the American Executive with regard to the States just named, we must bear in mind that reciprocity treaties could easily be made with the Central American republics, with Mexico, the United States of Colombia, and Venezuela, whose production of coffee, sugar, and hides would be im mensely stimulated if their products could enter our ports free, while the corresponding staples from Brazil, Cuba, and Buenos Ayres were subjected to customs duties.

There is little doubt that a threat to reim

pose a duty upon coffee would under exist ing circumstances open the Brazilian markets to our food staples and our manufactures. Coffee is the chief export commodity of Brazil, and we are the principal consumers of it. Another fact to be remembered is that no sooner did we relieve coffee from the payment of duty in our ports than the Brazil ians proceeded to impose an export duty on that article. On the proceeds of this export duty they have learned to count as an important element of their fiscal resources They would be loath to give it up, yet they would either have to do so, or assent to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. should our President proclaim the removal of coffee from our free list. We do not think that they would hesitate as to a choice between these alternatives, even if Dom PEDRO II. were on the throne and English influence were still preponderant at Rio de Jaceiro. As it is, the Provisional Government of Fonseca and the people of Brazil have of late given many signs of inclination to enter into the closest possible relations with the United States Of course they cannot be expected to offer to buy what we have been giving them for nothing; but when we say to them, you must open your doors to American products or we shall shut ours to coffee, they must recognize the fairness of the suggested bargain.

The situation at Buenos Ayres is somewhat different, and the outcome of the discretionary power which it is proposed to confer on our Executive might not be so immediate and satisfactory. The Argentines are far more completely in the hands of British creditors than are the Brazilians. Then, again, although hides constitute a factor of great moment in the exports from the La Plata country, they do not play the rôle of overwhelming importance which belongs to coffee among Brazillan commodities. It is possible, therefore, that the Argentine Confederation, under the pressure exerted by English investors in its national and local public works, might persist in refusing to and make it a crime for rallway servants to idmit our manufactures duty free until we had placed not only hides but wool upon our free list-an event of which there seems to be no early prospect.

We have reserved Cuba for the last, because the effect of the BLAINE programme on the future of that island promises to be Madrid Government the following alternative: either to submit to a duty on Cuba's sugar and molasses or to admit to that island American food staples and manufactures duty free. On whichever horn of that dilemma Spain chose to impule herself, grave consequences would ensue. If she refused be the demands of the employees of a reciprocity, she would expose herself to universal odium for the wanton sacrifice of the vital interests of her dependency, and in the desperate revolt which would inevitably follow the Cubans would have the sympathy of the civilized world. Should the Madrid Government, on the other hand, agree, under the pressure exerted by our Executive, to a reci- no destruction of property. Under the strinprocity treaty, the manufacturers of Cataonia, the grain raisers of Galicia, and the wine growers of Xeres and Valdepeñas, finding themselves unable to compete with American purveyors, would cease to take any interest in the markets of the Spanish

the representatives of Spanish producers in the Cortes would angrily protest against the annually recurring deficit in the Spanish budget due to the excess of outlay over income on Cuban account. In the face of such a demonstration we should hear much less about Castillan dignity forbidding the allenation of national territory, and if a round price—say \$300,000,000—were then offered for Cuba and Porto Rico, it would in all likelihood be taken.

#### The Millennium.

The opinion was very generally expressed by the speakers at Brother Moony's late Conference of Christian Workers that the period of the millennium prophesied in the Book of Revelation is near at hand. The preparatory work seemed to them so far advanced that the beginning of the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth might be coked for hopefully during the next century. Gen. BOOTH, the commander of the Salvation Army, agrees with this view, saying very truly that "many of the closest students of prophecy concur that we are upon the eve of the fulfilment of prophedes which ensourage the expectation of a world filled with peace and plenty." He is thus confident because he looks forward to the 'ultimate triumph of Salvation Army principles," and believes that it is not far off. Brother Moony and his colleagues and supporters foresee the speedy coming of the glorious epoch as the result of their parallel efforts and methods; and other plous millenarians, including some theologians of prominence, find indications of its approach in the growth of Christian unity and brotherhood.

It is therefore pertinent to quote from the Revelation the prophecy whose early fulfil-ment is expected. The passage occurs at the beginning of the 20th chapter, and reads

" And I saw an angel come down from heaven, hav ing the key of the bottomiess pit and a great chain it his hand, and he laid held on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Sarak and bound him a thousand years and cast him into the bottomiese pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deserve the nations no mora till the thousand years should be fulfilled; and after that he must be

osed a little season.
"And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Justin, and for the Word of Gop, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Canter a thousand years. Bu the rest of the dead ifred not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection, Riessed and holy is he that bath part in the first resur rection; on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of Gos and of Cuntus, and shall reign with Him a thousand years."

The prophecy goes on to forecast that after the thousand years SATAN will be let loose again for a short period, and will fight anew,

but will be destroyed. There has been a difference of opinion among millenarians whether the second coming of Christ will precede or follow the millennium. The view of Brother Moony's Conference is that it will usher in the thousand years, and that seems to be the ground taken by Gen. BOOTH, who looks forward to a millennium of material prosperity and unalloyed happiness no less than of spiritual peace and elevation. The devil is to be overnome, and the wisdom of the world is to be brought to naught by the teachings of CHRIST. Sin and selfishness are to give place to virtue and altruism. Disease will be annihilated by moderation, frugality, and happiness. There will be no need of jails, for there will be no lawbreakers. Poverty will fly before "the plenty which the angels of Industry and Economy will have introduced to every home."

That is Gen. BOOTH'S realistic picture of the millennium; and that such a time is coming cannot be doubtful. The world is going to learn true wisdom; but the day is not so near at hand as he and Brother Moody imagine. It is a long way off-thousands of years hence. Yet the optimism which looks for it in our own time is more agreeable and commendable than the fashionable pessimism of this day, with its blindness to the steady growth and development of society.

century, but the world is getting nearer to the glorious period all the time. It is not rolling backward.

#### The Demand for Severe Statutes Against Strikers.

The public inconvenience caused by the recent strike on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has led to a demand for more stringent laws to punish railway servants who leave their employment in such a manner as to incommode the company in the transaction of its ordinary business. In 1887 the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, in their report to the Legislature, declared that the agents of a railway corporation were quasi-public officers, and added: "No dispute between these quasi-public officers about the price of labor or any kindred thing should be permitted to jeopardize the lives or interrupt the transportation of the property of citizens to whom the use of the railroad daily has become a necessity." This proposition, so far as it relates to the lives of passengers is not open to question. But there is already a law which seems to furnish an adequate safeguard on that subject. Section 873 of the Penal Code makes it a crime to endanger life by refusal to labor. This is the language of the statute:

"A person who wilfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing, or having reasonable caus to believe, that the probable consequence of his so do ing will be to endanger human life or to cause grievou bodtly injury or to expose valuable property to destrution or serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Indeed, this enactment is designed to pro-

tect property as well as life. But the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, if the views of the members remain the same as they were in 1887, would evidently go further do anything whatsoever which interferes with the ordinary traffic of the line. And the same view as to what ought to be done in this respect is apparently entertained by some newspapers. The Evening Post, referring to the report mentioned, declares tha the Legislature should have passed a law especially interesting and decisive. Let us at once "punishing by fine and imprison suppose that our Executive presents to the ment any interruption of the traffic of a railway that has not been preceded by adequate notice to the public to enable them

to prepare for it." No doubt such a law would do as much as any statute can do to render strikes ineffectual; for, however meritorious might railroad, it would be very difficult to enforce those demands if railway servants were prohibited under pain of fine and imprisonment from quietly and peaceably leaving the employment of the raliroad without notice, even though their leaving occasioned no danger to life and involved gent laws which some of our contemporaries have advocated since the recent strike began, it would be a penal offence for a lot of train men to leave the employment of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, if

the consequence of their action in so doing

Antilles. Circumstances being thus altered, was merely to delay a few score of passengers in their daily journey to and from Tarrytown or Yonkers.

It must be remembered that under ordinary droumstances, where the act involves no danger to life or property, there is nothing criminal or immoral in leaving the employment of a railroad company for the purpose of enforcing a just demand. The proposal to declare such acts to be crimes simply because they occasion temporary discomfort and annoyance and delay to railway travellers is one that ought not, in our judgment, to receive the sanction of the Legislature. The remedy would be incomparably more vicious than the offence. The statutory provision which we have quoted from the Penal Code seems to be entirely sufficient for the protection of the public

against any real danger. It is interesting to note, just at this time, that the State arbitrators, who have been regarded as distinctively the friends of the laboring man, are the most prominent advocates of increased stringency in the criminal law against strikers.

#### Will They Share in the Disgrace?

JOSEPH G. CANNON Was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifteenth Illinois district on the day after he had disgraced himself, the House of Representaives, and the American people by his hideous vulgarity. He was renominated in full knowledge of his offence. The House of Representatives neglected to defend its reputation and show its sense of decency by expelling the creature, and sending him home in ignominy to the constituents whom he has dishonored. His Republican constituents have now approved and made their own his indecencies. They have endorsed his vileness. They have shown that they regard the fellow at whose words women ran in shame and disgust from the House galleries, as their worthy representative.

There must be thousands of clean-hearted and clean-mouthed gentlemen in the Fifteenth Illinois district, who are alive to the shame of having it represented by such a person as Cannon. Are the voters there willing to have the rest of the country believe that Cannon is a man after their own heart, and that they are made in his image? Will they adopt disgrace or shake it off?

If the women of Cannon's district could vote, there could be no doubt of the result.

# Portugal in Very Hot Water.

Newspapers just received in this country from Portuguese West Africa reveal a rather startling condition of affairs. Portugal, in fact, has serious internal troubles in Africa to deal with in addition to the loss of prestige and territory involved in her quarrel with England.

Soon after Major SERPA PINTO'S military expedition to Nyassaland aroused the British iion so thoroughly that Portugal was compelled to retreat, her Government very quietly tried to steal a march on England from the West Coast. An expedition left Benguela in Angola for the far interior. The purpose was to reach the valley of the upper Zambesi, plant the Portuguese flag there and forestall the British South Africa Company, which is after all the territory it can get. An unforeseen obstacle defeated this project of the Portuguese.

In order to reach the Zambesi basin it was necessary for their expedition to cross the Bihé plateau, one of the garden spots of Equatorial Africa. Here live the Bihé people, ruled by a King, great travellers and traders, one of the finest and strongest of the inland tribes. When the King and his people saw this expedition climbing the hills to the Bihé plateau they determined to prevent its advance. They thought they saw in it the first steps toward the complete conquest of their country, and decided to nip the project in the bud. They therefore selzed the expedition's supplies, drove its officers back toward the coast, and turned the Portuguese representative in Bihé out of the country. The Angola newspapers seem to be entirely in the dark as to the fate of the defeated soldiers.

This repulse greatly astonished the Portuguese. The Bihéans have always welcomed white men, have been of great service to explorers, have permitted missionaries to settle among them, and in their way are men of the world, knowing all the trade routes and peoples in their latitude, from Central Africa to the coast. This unlooked-for hostility explains the tragic death, already reported in THE SUN, of SILVA PORTO, the famous traveller and trader. He had lived in Bihé for a half century. He had made himself famous by nearly crossing Africa many years ago, and he had sent his porters clear across the continent. SILVA PORTO was so chagrined by this repulse of his fellow countrymen that he determined to die. So the old man, after recommending his women to the care of the American missionaries, sat down among some kegs of powder and blew himself up.

Meanwhile the Governor of Angola has been very busy getting ready to inflict vengeance upon the Bihéans and restore the prestige of Portugal. He has been flitting here and there between Benguela and Mossamedes, organizing an expedition to travel over the coast plain and up the mountain roads to Bihé, and there deal out stern punishment upon the rash natives. Gatling guns and other war material have been sent from Europe, and a cable despatch in THE SUN on Friday last said the expedition, consisting of "infantry, cavalry, and artillery." had started for the Bihé plateau. There is no doubt that with equally efficient weapons the brave and sturdy Bihéans would smash the colonial army into smithereens, for the whole of the Portuguese force, except the officers, is composed of a black rabble that has been pressed into the service against its will. So the poor Bihéans will probably run away or be mowed down as the Makololo were on the Shiré River by SERPA PINTO'S terrible Gatling guns.

But this is only a small part of Portugal's troubles in West Africa. Several hundred miles east of Loanda is the large trade centre, Malange, a flourishing town of over thousand inhabitants. The Portuguese military chief at Malange has been murdered by the natives on account of his extortion and tyranny, and another Portuguese force with cannon is hurrying inland to Maange to avenge the insult. Some of Bishop TAYLOR'S missionaries are at Malange, and Mr. Sanders and other missionaries of the American Board are at Biné. The American lag floats over them, and they are in no serious danger, but their work may have to suffer from the unsettled condition of the country. The Angola newspapers put forward a ridiculous explanation of the present uprisings among the natives. They say the trouble is due to the machinations of FRED ARNOT, the Scotch missionary, who is an "emissary of the British Government." Annor is a modest young fellow, incapable of underhand work of any sort, who made himself famous by the extent of his travels in Africa almost without funds.

But the gravest evil that threatens Portugal in West Africa is the serious dis content of all the intelligent people in the country on account of the sad misrule and njustice of the agents of the Portugues Government. If a criminal in Portugal is so

hopeless a rascal that no good can ever be expected of him, he is shipped off to Angola, and that is one reason why the Portuguese are a curse to the country. The newspaper organs of the educated natives in St. Paul de Loands are openly at war with the rotten Government. The native functionaries of one of the departments have resigned in a body and appealed directly to the King to redress their wrongs. They say no rights of the people are respected under the present regime. They have formed an organization to raise money in support of their cause, and they say that unless there is a speedy change they will offer their services to any other foreign power that wants the country. In fact, some Angola newspapers boldly assert that the country is ripe to follow in the footsteps of Brazil when she threw off her allegiance to

Portugal and became an independent nation. The latest news is that the British have formally declared the Shiré Highlands, which Portugal claims, to be under their protection; and Portugal has sent a note of protest to the powers against the action of the Congo State in annexing the great country of the Musta Yamvo, which Portugal, by treaty with that ruler, declared under her protection two years ago. Thus Portugal, deprived on every side of territory she claims, at war with the natives both in East and West Africa, and confronted with the imminent prospect of revolution in her largest colony, is having a very hard row to hoe in the Dark Continent. She has really done nothing to uplift and civilize Africa, and retribution for the crimes and injustice of her lawless agents seems to be rapidly overtaking her.

# The Summer-Brave.

"Summer-Brave" is a word of this season's invention. For two or three years past a peculiar type of summer visitor has apl peared at resorts by the sea and mountains, but more especially at the latter. During this season it has come to be regarded as a defined class to be expected annually in the future, and simultaneously with its recognition as an element of summer society the term Summer-Brave has appeared. It is impossible to determine the etymological genius to whom the world is indebted for

it. Like the word dude, it seems to have sprung up all over at the same time-It is remarkable to see how soon after the development of a new type of thing or person there arises an appropriate name for it. But it is to be hoped that Summer-Brave will not be in course of time as indiscriminately used as dude is now. Dude was originally applied to the soberly clad swells who, sitting in club windows, gazed vacantly out upon passers by, or drew meagre nutriment from their cane heads. Now it is used by the crowd to describe a man who is merely careful in his attire. It is quite impossible for a well-dressed man to walk through certain portions of this city without hearing the denizens shout "Dude" at him.

The Summer-Brave, however, is never known in the cities. Before his arrival at a summer resort he is in the chrysalis state. The sea breezes and mountain air cause him to burst his shell and step forth in all his gay colors. No one would recognize in this gay butterfly of summer the sombre chrysalls of the darker seasons. For this reason he is called the Summer-Brave. He is essentially a summer swell. During the rest of the year no one hears of him. When visible he is resplendent in his outing costume, Usually he selects one of the most fashionable resorts for his Summer-Brave act-Newport, Narragansett Pier, Southampton, or Lenox. He is conspicuous enough for people to make inquiry concerning his identity, and, if those instituting the inquiry happen to be people of established social position, the verdict is always: "Oh, he's only a Summer-Brave!"

Of course, the Summer-Brave is not con fined to the male sex. Whole families are Summer-Braves. During the rest of the year they are planning the next summer's campaign, and talking with other Braves about their summer at Newport, Southamp ton, &c. Then they fondly fancy themselves in a society of recognized fashion. Summer-Braves are, in other words, strivers for admission to the aforesaid society, who gather all their forces for a grand effort during the summer. They realize that they cannot be conspicuous in the large cities, but it is easy enough for them to make themselves noticeable in a population of a few hundreds or thousands. And usually they make a pretty able show. Their costumes are often the most expensive, their turnouts the most elaborate to be seen. Yet after all their fate is somewhat pathetic; for with all their planning and splurging, they remain nothing more than 'Summer-Braves," the prey of hotel keep ers and the sport of fashion.

The pugnacious zeal of some members of the House and the substitution of fists for CUSHING, recall the slight once shown to that eminent parliamentarian at a caucus in Worcester. A member of the Common Council from the Sixth ward was to be nominated. Perhaps it was an Alderman from the Fourth ward, but never mind. The story is true and a few little cracks in the details don't count, The favorite candidate was a gentleman of the name of McGillicuppy, and his supporters inclined to carry matters with a high hand. Finally one of his opponents protested that the proceedings were not according to CUSHING. Whereupon the stalwart voice of one of the faithful in the rear seats yelled out Who the divil is Cushin'? McGillicuppy's de boy for de Sixt' ward." McGillicuppy was nominated and Cushing set aside.

The Chicago scheme of a Barbers' Trust is a great one. We don't see, however, how the Trust will be able to regulate or limit the output of the raw material. Beards will grow according to their own sweet will, and no Trust can control them. One service the Barbers Trust might render to downtrodden humanity that can't shave itself or keep a razor in trim. It might refuse to employ the barber whose hands reck of eigarettes. His name is legion and he usually wears soiled cuffs so as to make himself more attractive to his victims.

That is an extremely interesting account of the two great Republican statesmen from Maine which is to be found on another page Mr. BLAINE and Mr. REED are both among our most important men in public life, and their impending collision makes their past histories a necessary element of every patriotic educa-

Beauty appears to have asserted itself with unusual force of late in the case of horseflesh. Salvator is magnificent for symmetry and grace; and Potomac, now the pride of Mr. BELWONT's splendid and admirable stable, is marvel of beauty. Where good looks do not interfere with greater virtues it is much better

The Unspeakable Cannon.

From the Pitteburgh Dispatch Fifthe country will be apt to appreciate property the diagnosting indecemby of Mr. Cannon's language, the general contempt for order and the good name of the iouse, and the Speaker's inability or unwillings o firm in the discharge of his duty.

The Residuum of a Great Organization, From the Chicago Herald. To all appearances nothing is left of the Knights of Labor save Terence V. Powderly, his big salary, and hi typewriter. He will not resign. He will have

TER GIFFARD GAS GUN.

Shortcomings and Possibilities as Viewed on This Side of the Ocean. Washington, Aug. 30.—The declaration of the Paris Paix, echoed by the London Daily News, that M. Paul Giffard's substitute for ranpowder as the charge for small arms is likely to revolutionize the art of war, is not received with entire faith by all our officers. It is said that the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne has already given the inventor a gold medal and \$2,000 as a testimonial of the success attained by this novelty; but a fair statement

probably is that in its present form the nou-

elle balistique can never be a complete substi-

tute for gunpowder, although within its re-

stricted limits it has remarkable merits.

Since 150 or even 300 "drops" or charges of the liquid carbonic soid gas can be stored in the small steel reservoir under the gun barrel. and one charge falling into the chamber volatilizes and explodes in contact with the air, so forcibly as to drive out the bullet the firing ean go on very rapidly and continuously. Supposing the soldier to have an extra steel cartauche or cylinder with him, helwould carry 600 charges of the liquefled gas, each liberated as fast as the trigger could be pulled. Still, the loading with bullets, which are dropped separately into an aperture in the breechlock, must go on, and this double process must be continued. Other advantages possessed by this weapon are smokelessness, a very moderate report, safety in use, and the preservation of the barrel from fouling. Perhaps the sportsman, even more than the soldier, will

appreciate the lack of smoke and of noise

which might alarm his game as well as the ad-

vantage of finding his gun barrel smooth and bright after 800 rounds. As it does not need to

be heavy, the weapon can be manufactured at

small cost, while a cylinder full of the liquid

costs only a few cents.

But a fundamental shortcoming of the Giffard gas gun, which in its present state must dispose of its claim to be the "military weapon of the future." is the shortness of its range The extremely low pressure which the gas exerts on expanding, as compared with gunpowder, can hardly make it effective at much above a third of a mile. Troops armed with such a weapon might therefore be at the mercy of an enemy possessed of rifles sighted up to 1,200 yards. Special forces might carry them and reserve their fire until the enemy should be within their inferior range; but such a double system of arming would not be generally approved. The rifle, as it appears, would also have to be held in a limited position in order that the drop of liquid may be properly volatilized, and this might be a drawback in battle. But it would seem to be an acquisition in any case to the sphere of machine guns. Unfortu-

nately, criminals may also appreciate the ad-

vantages of its smokelessness and compara-

But perhaps the most interesting augrestion made in regard to this new invention is that it ought to enter the field of heavy guns instead of small arms, and apply itself to the projection of shells filled with dynamite and other high explosives. Commander F. M. Barber of our navy. a well-known expert, has pointed out that this liquefied gas of Giffard should really be put upon the plane of compressed air as an explosive power for such projectiles. Like the pneumatic gun of the Vesuvius, it has a low pressure and a short range, but a pressure which is fixed and which can be most accurately measured. This means absolute safety in the use of the high explosives as the bursting charge of the projectiles. Moreover, the pressure of the carbonic acid gas remains uniform to the last drop of the liquid. As the pneumatic gun gives a mortar-like fire, the asserted necessity of not depressing the Giffard gun would not put the latter at a disadvantage by comparison. This use of the new projecting power, as suggested by Commander Barber, may turn out to be the most practically important one, at least for military purposes, and at any rate it suggests the future of nortar fire with shells containing large charges of high explosives at short or me-

Another suggestion is that the new liquefied gas may be really only the pioneer in new experiments, and that if it has so low a pressure as to give too short a range for infantry arms vet some other substance may do better. At all events, one more step is taken in replacing. for certain military purposes, the irregular and violent shock of gunpowder by slowly acting but steady and accurately measured expansive forces.

#### The Crasy General Master Workman. From the Rochester Union and Advertise In his speech at the public meeting held at bany Monday night Mr. T. V. Powderly made

the following statement: You give to the New York Central road for the nominal sum of \$4,000 a year the right of way from Maiden lane on the principal road bed extending up to and through the western part of the city to West Albany. A distance of six miles has been given unlessed to the New York Central, they paying \$6,000 a year. If you go to the records to find the lease. I have an impression it is not there. I have a still further impression that it was stolen, and another one that it was not a Knight of Labor who stole it. Who stole it? "We are all honorable men," said Mr. Webb. "Look for this leass to-morrow. Have your attorneys look for this lease to-morrow, and see who stole it. See if public opinion will exalt the thief."

To which the Albany Evening Journal re-ponds as follows: The lease referred to by Mr. Powderly was executed by Eli Perry, as Mayor of Albany, and Dean Richmond, as President of the New York Central Ballroad Company, Dec. 20, 1865. It is of the perpetual order, leasing the "lands and depot grounds" for an aunual rental of \$6,000, with the proviso that when the company sees fit is may purchase the entire parcel of land for \$120,000, the city to give a deed therefor. At the time of its execution it was thought better to lease than deed the land. For its rental the city has received \$154,000. The land is not six miles in extent, as Mr. Powderly of tends. The leng strip of land on which the company's roadbed runs is owned by the company, it having purchased it from private individuals. The deed has not been stolen by a non-Knight or other person. It is on flie in the city Chamberlain's office, and is looked in his big safe. It is used frequently in actions against the

Central Railroad by plaintiffs in making their cases. Mr. Powderly has been unfortunate in many public statements made by him during the present strike and controversy. Several, aside from the inexcusable one above reported by the Albany E-ening Journal, are remarkably conspicuous for inexactness, as every one familiar with the facts well knows.

#### Sense and Truth. From the San Antonio Expres.

Two years ago the Express said that the renomination f Mr. Cleveland would be one of the most unwi e things possible to the Democracy. One by one the boys are coming around to that view of it. Mr. Claveland ongs to that class of candidates described by the

Senator Farwell's Bettrement, From the Chicago Daily News.
Senator Farwell's determination means that he will
ot be a caudidate before the caucus next winter.

Probably the most conspicuous candidate will be W. J.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor under Gov. Hamilton

Three Times for The Sun. From Spirit.
Some newspapers deserve to be read twice, others no ore than once, and still others not at all The Sunday Sur abould be read three times.

The Only Satisfactory National Same New, Pron the Minneapolis Tribune.

For the time being the fluffy prairie chicken has suplanted base ball as the national game.

Jows and Christians.

To tun Harron or Tau Sun—Sp: I read with great necest and pleasure the article with the above title in this merming's Sun, in which you alinds to the fact that the hotels in various parts of this State "discriminate against Jews as bearders."

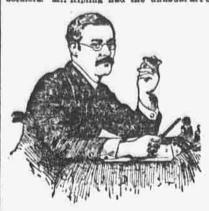
Many of the leading clubs of this city also "discrimi-nate against Jews." And with strange inconsistency the Manhautan Club, organized for the promotion of "democratic principles" and which numbers several lowes to now poverned by the sains intolerant satisfant. Two years age ex Mayor Whith Ely one of the original life members, withdrew from the club for the reason that a friend of his—a gentlemant friend of his—a gentleman of high characters, cultivation and wealth—was refused admission, solely because his ancestors were lightness.

When leaving home for the summer the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Helsem in order to treat promptly and effectually all attacks of grants, diarrhos. Sysentery, choiers morbus, Sc.—complaints maps or less prevalent everywhere of this passen of the year.—don

### BUDYARD MIPLING.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

As THE SUN has just purchased the right for serial publication of the first of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's longer stories, the following sketch of him by Mr. Andrew Lang may not be amiss: Some years ago, among the books which came in ba talions to a reviewer, I found an odd little volume of verses, bound like an official report. Where is that volume now? It has gone the way of first editions; a thing to has gone the way of first editions; a thing to restret, as it was an example of Mr. turiyard Kiplings. Departmental Dittes. They were light pieces of rhyme on Anglo-Indian life and society; they were lively, sat. cynical, and very unlike most poetry. Mr. Kipling's name was new to me, and, much as I had admired his verses. I heard no more of him till i received 'The Story of the Gadesbya." Studies in Black and White," and "Under the Deodara." Then, on reading them, one saw that a new star in literature had awum into one's ken. Here was extraordinally brightness, brevity, observation, he mor; unusual, rerbaps unexampled knowledge of life in India—life of the people, of their white rulers, of men and women, and of the private soldiers. Mr. Kipling had the unusual art of



BUDYARD RIPLING.

telling a short story; he cut it down to almost anecdote in his hatred of the prolix and the superfluons. This is always a rare art in Eng-lish; in French it is more common, and is made

telling a short story; he out it down to almost anecdote in his hatred of the prolix and the superfluous. This is always a rare art in English; in French it is more common, and is made far more welcome.

At this time the European English knew little or nothing of Mr. kipling. He was praised in reviews; his books were the treasures of a few people who liked to find a fresh thing that is good. Then in autuma, 1889, Mr. kipling came to England, paying a long visit to America on the way. The few facts that need be told about his nost career were soon known.

Mr. Kipling was born at Bombay on Dec. 30, 1865. He is therefore still a very young man; at his age Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson had only shown his genius to the world in a few admirable magazine articles. Born in India, the son of the head of the School of Art at Lahore, Mr. Kipling was educated at "Westward Ho," the watering place and home of the Golfes, named after Canon Kingsley's novel. He returned to India early, and how early he began to write articles, tales, and verses in the India newspapers of the Bours, and how early he began to write articles, tales, and verses in the India newspapers of the Hills. In the dignity of a cloth cover can occasionally be purchased from a bookscller of unusual intelligence. But, as the books came out in India, it has hitherto been difficult to get them; they have been "very rare." Houbtless these difficulties are being removed, and perhaps all Mr. Kiplings works will become as accessible as those of other British authors. It is not my purpose to write a biography of Mr. Kiplings works will become as accessible as those of other British authors. It is not my purpose to write a biography of Mr. Kiplings appears to myesif to possess a very original only of the substitute. He is thus, though young and popular, a little belated in our intelligent and advanced generation.

Enough, or more than enough, of personal description, As to his writings, Mr. Kipling appears to myself to possess a very original is like, how full of infini

their feverish society, their "smariness," and their slang.

To my own thate—after all, it is a question of taste—his tales of native life in many ranks, castes, religions, and nations are his best. The confessions of an ordium smoker, in "The Gate of a Hundred Sorrows," defeat De Guincey on his own ground. "The Strange Bide of Morrowbe Jukes," who fell into a village of thieves who should be dead but yet live, is a nightmare more perfect and terrible, I think, than anything of Edgar Poe's.

There is an astonishing variety in Mr. kipling's powers. In the "Phantom 'kickshaw," his tale of the dead wife's appointment with her husband moves one like a vivid dream of ling's powers. In the 'Phantom 'Rickshaw.'' his tais of the dead wife's appointment with her husband moves one like a vivid dream of the beloved dead. Then we have a handsome pices of witchery in the 'Bisara of Pooree.'' where the impossible becomes real to fancy. From these taise it is a long step to the military humors of 'Soldiers Three.'' the magnificent, daring, vain, and gentre and the military humors of 'Soldiers Three.'' the magnificent, daring, vain, and gentre with the learn of the military humors of 'Soldiers Three.'' the magnificent, daring, vain, and gentre with the learn of the learn of the will be a madness of homesickness. Ortheris, and the large Yorkshireman who is their comrade. 'How They Took the Town of Lungtungpen' and 'With the lear Guard' are tales of as good fighting as ever was transcribed. Every soldier should inspire himself with their gay daring and dearer, with the head of his crushed and dead comrade in his wallet, proves that hir. Kipling could excel in the wildest myths of adventure, if he cared. He has comedy, tragedy, farce in his repertory, all in small parcels. He has seen a perfect Odyssey of strange experience, has known or has divined the most unheard of dealings of men with men, and everywhere has found them very human. The last story in 'Flam Tales' promises, not a conclusion, but a beginning, to the legend of an ringlish scholar suck in drink, in Islam, and the dirt of a bazaar. All this would be entirely new and we may trust that Mr. Kipling will give us a longer parratite on the subject. Whether he can write a long novel, or a novel, rather, of the usual proportions, remains to be seen. At a passage, a nicture, an incident a character, he is already, perhans, all but unrivalled among his contemporaries. (an he weave many of these hate on he would have many of these hate on he would have many of these hate on he would have many of these hate of he was the many of these ha

#### Where Backelorhood Is Not Tolorated. From the Fortland Oregonian.

There is a prejudice in the rural districts of this state against bachelors. Feople in every outlying settlement are opposed to backelors taking up claims in their vicinity. An ex-change says: There are some splendid claims taking up claims in their vicinity. An exchange says: "There are some spiendid claims on Deadwood Creek not yet taken as good as any on the coast. The clitzens wan' men with families to settle on them. Three of these claims were taken by bachelors last fail. The ladies of leadwood passed a resolution planing a three years limit on ceilbacy in that district, and providing all bachelors not married at the end of that time be run out of the settlement or hung." That fixed things. Five bachelors moved out, one got married, and two have gone into the sparking business.

## What We Are All Talking About. "Now that women are making their way in almost

every trade and profession in this country," said a weil nown jeweller. "It seems strange to me that so for of them work at watchmaking. In Switzerland, even years ago, when I learned the trade there, there ways many women watchmakers. Now, in that country, here are nearly as many women in the business there are men. But in all New York there are four women watchmakers whem I know of and I am reasonably well informed. One of these women lives up in Harism, far away from the business portion of he town, and she must make, on an average, from \$2 to \$10 a week. I send many of the more delicate watches which are brought to me to be repaired, to her, and other jewellers do the same thing the does good work, and she lives in a quiet neighborhood. The latis, you know, very important to a watchmaker some-simes. The jar caused by the passing of heavily loaded which and by the elevated trains and so on is somemes so violent down here in the business part of the town that it is almost impossible to do fine work.

# Neither Montility Without Nor Lunney Within Can Kill It,

From the Wannshackie Enterprise.

Since the foundation of the United States Government there have aprung up many portice and political consultations. Most of these have been called into open stations. Most of these have been called into our semi-semination of the station of the semi-semination of the property that has maintained its purity through all the visibality has maintained its purity through all the visibality in the semi-semination of the semination of the property of the product of natural forces constantly at work in the product of the people and which results in organized effort for mutual protection of life. liberty ship property. All other shorts have run their courses and died, while Democracy, the vital principle of slyil liberty, we can

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The gayest week of the Newport season closed last night. The coming formight will show an abundance of dances, dinners suppers, and luncheons, but the snap and go, fun and joility that have marked every cathering during the last seven days and nights are hardly capable of repetition.

The fun began with the polo dinner at the Casino on the 28d. It was a subscription af-Jair originated by Thomas Hitchcock Jr. as a compliment to the visiting teams whom he had been mainly instrumental in defeating, and owed its perfection of arrangement and decoration to Mr. Harry Cannon, upon whose shoulders Mr. Ward McAllister's mantle is expected to fall when that gentleman lays down the baton of leadership by which he now guides his social legions. Champagne flowed and starkled, and so did wit and humor, for Winfield Hoyt, Harry McVicker, and many others were at their best, and drove the conversational ball from start to finish with brilliant sailles and telling back-handed strokes, as effective as those dealt by the

Meadowbrooks in the pole contest.

Monday was a field day, beginning with the last subscription pionic at Bayelde of which the leading feature was the acknowledgment by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger of her identity with "Julian Gordon," whose name appears on its title page as the author of " A Diplomat's Diary." This is not the place for criticism, but the social chronicler may at least congratulate Mrs. Cruger upon having presented the world with a charming love story, in which the lights and shadows are put in with an artist's pencil. and which shows an insight into character and a literary facility which were hardly to be looked for in the ranks of beauty and belieship. No one at the McAllister picnic had time to do more than smile and wonder, however, for they ware all on the rush to reach the pole grounds in time for the "duffer games," which were irresistibly comic, and called forth shouts of ap-plause. Unfortunately, it would be as impose sible to give an idea of their drollery on paper as it would be to reproduce the antica of a clown at the circus with a paint box and brush.

Dinners innumerable followed polo, among

others a "blue dinner" at Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt's, which, in spite of its dispiriting name. was very effective in coloring and as lively as if its chief decorations had been couleur de rose." The dance at Beechwood completely extinguished the regular Casino hop, and was even more beautiful and original than had been anticipated. With the patriotism which is one of Mrs. Astor's most pronounced characteristics, she selected the golden rod, now accepted as the national flower, to play a conspicuous part in the decorations of her house, and the roadside blossom blended most harmoniously with the blue and white hydrangeas and other garden beauties that were combined with it.

Equally harmonious was the blending of colors in Mr. Harry Cannon's quadrille, in which Miss Amy Bend, Miss Alva Willing, and Miss Hope Goddard, a beautiful trio, were in pink; Miss Wetmore, Miss Winthrop, and Miss Hargous in white; Miss Tooker, Miss Carley, and Miss "Spriggy" Post in yellow, and Miss Chapman, Miss Wilson, and Miss Adèle Grant in blue. To these came forward twelve of Newport's best young men, who with their partners, after they had gracefully saluted the company, were quickly lost in the picturesque intricacies of the dance. It was a lovely sight, not easy to forget, and stamped Mrs. Astor's ball as the most unique of the season.

Miss Leary's dance on the following evening scarcely suffered from the late hours of the previous night, and the cotilion, for which exjuisitely tasteful and very costly favors had been provided, was one of the prettiest that has been seen as yet. Jewels were as plentiful as blackberries, and sparkled most lavishly on Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Stevens. Of all the young mothers with grown daughters, Mrs. Wetmore was the most beautiful, her white satin gown, thickly embroidered with colors, being particularly becoming. A new face, and a very handsome one, was that of Mrs. Parker Descon. who has only recently arrived, who were a costume of light brocade with diamonds in her hair and strings of pearls around her throat. Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt, in blue gauge, with a whole solar system arranged in her bair and about her corsage, fairly glittered as she walked, while Mrs August Belmont, Jr., was prettier than any picture in pink tulls and

pink roses. The Casino ball of the following evening suffered somewhat from being sandwiched in among so many private dances, but the belies were all there, only they found it necessary to rest their weary feet and brains in the cool retirement of the plazzas. The affair was a very pretty one, and financially a complete success.

Time and space do not permit even casual reference to all the entertainments of this vary rowded week. At any other time Commodors Gerry's receptions on the Electra, Mr. Duncan's sailing parties in the Huron. Mrs. Wetmore's gorgeous supper and cottllon would all be deemed worthy of detailed description, to say nothing of last night's revels at Wakehurst, where the precious freight of youth and beauty that had paraded the avenue on fifteen coaches was dined and wined and made happy until an early hour of the morning.

To-day, Newport's "Miserable Sinners" are paying their devotions to the god of sleep, as to-morrow's sun will see a renewal of the same circus-like round of visits, drives, tennis, polo, dinners, and dances. Mrs. Robert Goelet's ball is fixed for Monday night, and Mrs. W. W. Sherman's for Wednesday. The polo pony racing begins on the 3d, the tennis tournament is still in progress at the Casino, and there are engagements enough for those who "In the swim" to fill every hour of the coming week.

There is no abatement in Bar Harbor gaveties, which seem likely to go on till Christmas, each one being brighter and gayer than the last. The latest arrival at the Malvern is Mrs. Bowler of Cincinnati, the rich and fascinating widow whose name, without any reason whatever, was once associated with that of the late Mr. Astor. It is several years since Mrs. Bowler was last at Mt. Desert, and her friends are making her welcome by many dinners given in her honor. Mrs. Frederick R, Jones and several other New Yorkers have entertained her, and the last dance at the Malvern was made gayer by Mrs. Bowler's presence in a most fetching Parisian costume.

Mr. George Vanderbilt, contrary to his usual custom, has been giving many pleasant parties this summer on board his fast yacht Lucille. A few days since he took a number of his friends over the bay to Cromwell's Grove, where what was called a picnic, but was, in fact, an open-air breakfast, was served in most

luxurious style. Lenox is rubbing its even and beginning to awake. A four-in-band and two tandems have appeared, and the customary grouping of pretty women in dainty morning gowns in the neighborhood of the Post Office is to be seen on fine days. As yet, no French. German, or Turkish diplomats have put in an appearance, however, and the evening hours are not enlivened by the sound of tabret of harp. The ripple of excitement which the false announcement of Miss Furnisa's engagement produced among her many friends has died out since its official contradiction, and the gossips are obliged to content themselves with the open secret of Miss Lanier's and Mr. George Turnure's bethrotbal, which is only

waiting for parental consent to be announced. The autumn wedding, without which the Berkshire season is never complete, will take place in the recently erected Episcopal Church early in October. It will be that of Mi-s Mary Auchmuty Tucker, daughter of the late Mr. E. Sands Tucker, and a niece of Col. Auchmuty. to Mr. Francis Julian Follett-Synge, an English gentleman whom Miss Tucker has met in Europe, and whose father formerly held a high position in the Foreign Office.

The engagement mentioned last week of Bir William Gordon Cumming and Miss Garner, which was announced in the London society urnals, has been contradicted in later issues of those papers,